Holt 1774 1619 1669

[THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1774. [NUMBER 1618.]

THE NEW-YORK JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	rises H.	rises M.	sets H.	sets M.	
Thursday	24	4	after 7	04	before 5		
Friday	25	4	7	23	5		
Saturday	26	5	7	23	5		
Sunday	27	6	7	22	5		
Monday	28	7	7	22	5		
Tuesday	29	8	7	21	5		
Wednesday	●	9	7	20	5		New ● Wednesday next.

Days 0 Hours 22 minutes the 6th.

FOR DUBLIN,



The BRIG BADGER, ALLEN WILSON, COMMANDER; a fine large stout Vessel, will sail with all Expedition; a good Part of her Cargo being ready to go on Board: For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN WOODWARD, or the Master on Board. 17 20

To all Persons interested in the Lands hereafter mentioned.

WHEREAS Francis Lovelace, Esq; Governor General, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York, Albany, &c. of all his territories in America, by his letters patent, under his hand and seal, bearing date at Fort James, in New-York, on Manhattan's-Island, the 16th day of October, in the twentieth year of the reign of his Majesty King Charles the second, annoq. domini, 1668, therein reciting, that there was a certain tract or parcel of land within the government of New-York, upon the main, contained in three necks, of which the eastermost is bounded with a small river, called Mamaroneck river, being also the east bounds or limits of the said government upon the main, and the westermost with the gravelly or stony brook or river, which makes the east limits of the land known by the name of Mr. Bell's purchase, having to the south the sound, and running northward from the marked trees upon the said necks, twenty miles into the woods; which said tract or parcel of land had been lawfully purchased of the original Indian proprietors, by John Richbell, of Mamaroneck, gent. in whose possession then it was, and his title thereunto sufficiently proved, both at several courts of sessions, as also at the general court of assizes; for a confirmation therefore unto the said John Richbell, in his possession and enjoyment of the premises; he the said Francis Lovelace, did, by virtue of the commission and authority unto him given, by his Royal Highness, give, ratify, confirm, and grant, unto the said John Richbell, and to his heirs, and assigns, for ever, all the before recited tract or parcel of land.

AND WHEREAS Caleb Heathcote, Esq; afterwards became seized in fee of the greatest part of the lands contained in the eastermost of the said three necks granted by Francis Lovelace, unto the aforesaid John Richbell, in manner and form aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS his late Majesty King William the third, by letters patent, under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date on the twenty-first day of March, in the fourteenth year of his reign, anno. domini, 1701, Did grant and confirm unto Caleb Heathcote, Esq; and to his heirs and assigns for ever, ALL his right and title of, in, and to such lands as he was entitled to, in the said east neck; in which said confirmation the said lands are described to be a tract of land in the county of West Chester, Beginning at a marked tree by Mamaroneck river, which is the eastermost side of the northern bounds of Mamaroneck township, being about two miles from the country road, and to run along the said river to the head thereof; and thence on a north line, until eighteen miles from the said marked tree are completed; westerly at the marked tree or a great rock, being the westermost part of the said northern bounds of the aforesaid township, being about two miles from the said country road; and thence to run northerly eighteen miles, as the line on the eastermost side of the said land runneth, including therein his eighth part of the two miles laid out for the town of Mamaroneck, with the lot he then lived on, and the lot, bought of Silas Titchfield, with the lands and meadow below, westerly of a path to him belonging, by virtue of his deeds and conveyances, part of which lands within the bounds aforesaid, was purchased by John Richbell, from the native Indian proprietors; which said John Richbell, had a grant and confirmation for the same, from Colonel Francis Lovelace, late Governor of the said Province; and the right of the said John Richbell, thereby was legally vested in the said Caleb Heathcote, and other part had been purchased by the said Caleb Heathcote, of the native Indian proprietors.

AND WHEREAS William Penoyer, and Thomas Penoyer, of Mamaroneck, in the county of West Chester aforesaid, did, on the eighth day of December, 1708, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, all their right, title, and interest, of lands and meadow in the township of Mamaroneck, being the home lot where the said Penoyers then lived, two long lotments laid out to said Penoyers, by the inhabitants of Mamaroneck, that is to say, the lots number two and three, together with all the salt and fresh meadows, or any lands or meadows any ways appertaining or belonging to them within the town of Mamaroneck aforesaid. AND WHEREAS Thomas Penoyer, of Stamford, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, in New-England, did, on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1716, for a valuable consideration, grant, bargain and sell, unto the aforesaid Caleb Heathcote, and to his heirs and assigns, for ever, a certain right or tract of land, lying within the bounds of Mamaroneck aforesaid, to wit, the one twelfth part of all the lands lying west of the river called Mamaroneck river, and east of a brook which runs down into a creek that parts or runs between the east neck so called, and the neck which Mr. Samuel Palmer then lately lived upon, and between the country road and a line extended two miles northerly, or north from said road, bounded with other rights of land whether laid out or not laid out, or both together, by the said river, called Mamaroneck river, on the east, and by the brook abovesaid on the west, and by the said line extended two miles north or northerly, on the north; and by the said country road on the south, or how otherways the said lands may be bounded or reputed to be bounded. And also a certain right of meadow situate within the bounds of Mamaroneck, lying below, or southerly of the country road; and one twelfth part of one third part of all the meadows, both salt and fresh, lying on, or adjacent to the neck commonly called the east neck, whether laid out or to lay out, and however the same is bounded or reputed to be bounded.

AND WHEREAS the said Caleb Heathcote died seized, of a certain tract of land in Harrison's purchase, in the said county of West-Chester, now the possession of Coenradt Coon, which said tract of land last mentioned, begins at an oak tree by Mamaroneck river, and runs from thence to a chesnut tree on the same river, and adjoining to the lands of Jacob Gidney; then running northerly to a walnut tree, also adjoining to the lands of the said Jacob Gidney, and from thence still northerly, to a heap of stones, thence southerly to the road leading from Job Haddon's, to Mamaroneck; thence northerly along the road to a black oak tree, thence northerly along the lands of Caleb Gidney, to the lands of Joseph Haviland, thence south westerly along said Haviland's land, to Mamaroneck river aforesaid; and from thence along the said river, as the same runs, to the place of Beginning, containing 227 acres, one quarter of an acre, and thirty-three rods. AND WHEREAS we the subscribers, are part owners of all the lands contained in the boundaries of the several tracts before mentioned, which remain unsold, and undisposed of by the said Caleb Heathcote, in his life time, or by his descendants since his death, and are inclined to have partition made of the same, pursuant to one certain act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the colony of New-York, entitled, "An act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 8th day of January, 1762. And to one other certain act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, entitled, "An act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto." And also to continue one other act, entitled, "An act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting his Majesty's quit rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto," passed the 30th day of December, 1768. We do therefore hereby give notice, that Philip Pell, of the manor of Pelham, Jacobus Bleeker, of New-Rochelle, and William Sutton, of Mamaroneck, and all of the county of West-Chester, Esquires, (persons not interested in the said lands) are appointed Commissioners for the partition thereof, pursuant to the acts aforesaid; and that they, the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the fifth day of April next, at the house of James Delly, in New-Rochelle, in the county of West-Chester aforesaid, to proceed to the partition of the same lands. And all persons interested in the said lands, are hereby required to attend on the day, and at the place aforesaid, for the purposes abovementioned. Given under our hands, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1773.

HEATHCOTE JOHNSTON,
JOHN BURNETT,
ANN BURNETT,
17, 2w. BOWES REED,
MARGARET REED.

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To his EXCELLENCY WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq;

Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.

The humble ADDRESS of His MAJESTY's COUNCIL, for the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Council of the Province of *New-Jersey*, beg Leave to return our Thanks for your Excellency's Speech at the opening of this Session, in which we discern such Sentiments of Zeal for the Honour and real Welfare of the Province as justly call for our warmest Acknowledgments and Approbation.

The mischievous Consequences, resulting to the Public from the Frequency of the Crime of counterfeiting the current Money of this and the neighbouring Colonies, became of late so truly alarming, that we must consider it a very fortunate Event that some of the Perpetrators of that Crime have been apprehended and brought to Justice in this Province. The Advantages to the Public from the Prosecution of those Offenders will, we hope, be greatly augmented by the Discovery of the Robbery of the Eastern Treasury, which the Confession of some of those Criminals, confirmed by so many corroborating Circumstances since brought to View, seem fully to evince; and we earnestly hope that the Measures taken by Government to attain the Justice due to the Public for the Perpetration of such daring Crimes, may at length, be crowned with that Success which may reasonably be expected from Endeavours so laudably exerted for that Purpose.

We heartily concur with your Excellency, that the Thanks and grateful Acknowledgments of the Public are due to those Magistrates and others, whose Zeal, for the Cause of public Justice, exerted in the several Perfecutions alluded to in your Speech, reflect the highest Honour upon themselves, and must be productive of very beneficial Consequences to the Public. We have so high a Sense of the Merit and Services of those Gentlemen, that we think them entitled to more substantial Marks of the Favour of Government than mere Thanks and Commendations; as it must ever be consistent with sound Policy, and with the Principles of good Government to encourage, by every persuasive Incitement, Zeal to maintain, and Resolution to enforce those Laws, upon the due Execution of which, secret Villanies and open Violences may be detected and brought to Justice.

We trust, Sir, that a Disposition for Harmony and Moderation, so essential to the regular Dispatch of public Business, and which this House would ever wish to convince your Excellency they are actuated by, will be evident in their Transactions of this Session; and be perfectly consistent with the Duty we owe to our Sovereign, to the Public, and to our own Station.

Council-Chamber, *By Order of the House,*
Dec. 10, 1773. PETER KEMBLE, *Speaker.*

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleased to make the following* REPLY:

Gentlemen,

I RETURN you my hearty Thanks for this obliging Address.

The Experience I have had of your Attention to the public Good, convinces me that I may always rely on your Assistance in promoting the Reputation and Prosperity of the Province; and it ever affords me Pleasure to find my Opinion in public Matters, concurring with your Sentiments, and my public Conduct meeting with your Approbation.

SOUR, July 22.

A Short time after the death of Ali Bey, it was reported that Chiek Daher's children had revolted against their father, who was said to be killed in a battle against them; but these accounts are contradicted by some advices lately received from Syria, which are as follow:

After the death of Ali Bey, the Chiek made an alliance with the Mutualis, into which he persuaded the Druse Revolts to enter; this he the more easily effected, as they could not persuade the Governor of Saxnah, whom they had themselves appointed, to the three places to them in fact it formerly belonged to them, and which the [illegible] possessed by the Russians, [illegible] them. To effect this [illegible] Russo Greeks, carrying twenty [illegible] each, and having 2000 Albanians and Esclavonians, appeared before the said place which they were to cannonade while the Druses, the Mutualis, and Chiek Daher attacked it by land. This siege, however, meets with great delay, and the Chiek Daher has several reasons for not hastening it. He is endeavouring to bribe Dyezer Bey, Governor of Baruth, to give up the place, by offering him a large sum of money; but that Officer, who is supported by 2000 Mutualis, and all the inhabitants, who are devoted to the Osmania, is deaf to his proposals. On the other hand, Daher offers the Russo-Greeks money instead of the pillage of the place, which was promised them at setting out from Pares; but the demands of these auxiliaries are so exorbitant that it is impossible to reconcile them with the avarice of the Druses, among whom Dyezer Bey has some secret partizans; and farther, the Chiek Daher, before he pushes the siege, intends waiting the result of the negociations which he is carrying on with Ismail Bey at Cairo, who governs Egypt with Mehemet Aboudaab.

Paris, October 25. The Potomack, an English ship of 500 tons, was wrecked in the night of the 10th instant, on the coast of Boulonnois, between Danne and Camiers; and out of 18 men, of which the crew consisted, the Captain and seven sailors were drowned. The ship is beat to pieces, and part of the cargo lost.

Amsterdam, Oct. 29. The circumstantial account of what happened between the Russians and the inhabitants of the Isle of Stanchio, being the most shocking affair ever heard of in the most barbarous times, we have just received by some of our ships arrived from that quarter, and is as follows: About the latter end of August last it was discovered to the Russian Admiral at the Isle of Paros, that three Turkish men of war were near, and that they might be easily taken. Upon this information eight Russian men of war, and three frigates, with about seventy transports, were dispatched under the command of Admiral Spiritow, to attack them; but the Turkish ships were informed of their design, and made their escape.—One of the ships called the Geillia, took shelter under the guns of the fortress of Bodorum, in the island of Stanchio; but the Russians perceived her, and burnt her in the harbour, before any resistanne could be made by the garrison, and made off. In the mean time about 8000 Russians landed upon the island, opposite the fortress, where a brisk skirmish happened between them and the garrison; but no sooner was the news spread that the Russians had burnt a Turkish man of war on the other side of the fortress, but the inhabitants assembled in a body, and furiously fell upon the Russians, who finding themselves overpowered, endeavoured to retreat to their ships, when about eight hundred who could not get on board, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war; but the inhabitants, notwithstanding they had surrendered, inhumanely killed every one of them.——As soon as this affair was made known to the Russian Commander, he ordered the whole of the men on board the fleet to land upon the Island, sword in hand, kill every male, without distinction of nation, age or station, which order was cruelly executed, a few only escaped to the woods, and were saved. It is said that Admiral Spiritow is recalled, to answer for his conduct in this affair, before the Empress.

The war between Russia and the Porte, is become more vigorous than ever; and orders have of late been issued at Petersburgh to raise one man out of every hundred of all her Imperial Majesty's subjects, which will turn out 100,000 recruits; a large fleet is ordered for the Mediterranean, and another is ordered to join the naval force in the Archipelago.

Breslau, Oct. 7. A few days ago a number of jesuits, all Natives of Silesia, passed thro' this city; they came out of the Austrian countries, and intend to settle in their native place, under the protection of the King of Prussia, in hopes of being permitted, not only to live in peace and quietness, but also to preserve the habit and rules of their institution.

Rome, Oct. 2. The Pope seems to be in some fear of his life, as he has taken every precaution at Castel Condolfo to prevent any attempts that may be made against it by

hidden enemies. The aliments deſtined for his table are carried from hence eſcorted by two curaſſiers, and piquets are poſted on all the roads where he is accuſtomed to take an airing.

LONDON.

October 23. It is confidently reported at the Hague, that a very great miſunderſtanding at preſent ſubſiſts between the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh.

October 26. Intelligence, it is ſaid arrived here on Friday, that 'a bill for laying a tax on the abſentees,' but under the denomination of a FINE, had paſſed the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, and that from circumſtances there was not the leaſt doubt but that it would have the concurrence of the Lords, and the Lord Lieutenant.

It is alſo ſaid that ſome of the perſons moſt intereſted, had ſent a meſſage to the miniſter, deſiring to know, 'Whether he believed the bill would meet here with his Majeſty's aſſent?' To which he candidly anſwered, 'he believed it would, particularly as far as depended on his ſupport of it.'

October 30. The account in ſome of the papers, of a courier having arrived yeſterday with intelligence of a revolution having happened in Denmark, the King depoſed, and the Dowager Queen in poſſeſſion of the throne, is entirely void of foundation.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, Oct. 22.

"Advices are juſt arrived here from the Crimea of a very ſignal victory gained by the Ruſſian troops there, over the combined armies of the rebellious Ruſſians, Coſſacks, &c. and the Turks and Tartars, under the command of Duele Guerey, the ſucceſſor of Crim. Guerey. Chan Dueles was appointed grand Commander of all the forces belonging to the ſublime Porte for the re ſubduing Crim. Tartary to the dominions of the Grand Signior, and ſailed from Conſtantinople with eighteen ſhips of the third diviſion, and a great number of galleys and ſmaller veſſels, and about fifteen thouſand men on board, a train of artillery, and a great quantity of ammunition and ſtores. Having received intelligence that the rebel army in the Crimea had retired from thence to Ockzakow, at the mouth of the Boriſthenes, in Budziack Tartary, the Chan landed all his men at that place, and by a proclamation of great indulgencies, and protection from the Sublime Porte, ſoon gained the rebels to his aſſiſtance; thus conſiderably reinforced, he attacked and took almoſt all the ſtrong places which the Ruſſians had poſſeſſed themſelves of, driving them out of the capital city of Bachiſerai to the fort of Jernicaſe, in the iſthmus of Perekop, where they maintained themſelves againſt the united forces till the beginning of the preſent month, when a reinforcement of 3000 horſe and 7000 foot arriving the Ruſſians attacked the Chan in their turn, and drove him towards Bachiſerai, before which place both armies came to a general battle, in which the Turks, &c. received a total defeat, having 8000 men killed and wounded, 5000 taken priſoners, with all the cannon, amunition, tents, &c. The remains of the defeated army fled with the utmoſt precipitation towards Oczakow, and the victorious Ruſſians entered Bachiſerai in triumph; which place they are now fortifying in the ſtrongeſt manner."

To the PRINTER,

SIR, *New York, Jan.* 3, 1774.

WE hear from Charles-Town, South Carolina, that the ſending back the tea ſhip, having been by accident or deſign, delayed till the expiration of the 20 days, after which by the act, the duties are to become payable, the tea was then ſeized by the Cuſtom-houſe Officers, and landed in their cuſtody. We have no circumſtantial account of the affair, nor by what means the patriotic deſigns, which, by our laſt accounts were ſo warmly and unanimouſly purſued by the Carolinians, were defeated, nor what is likely to be the conſequences of landing the tea It has been reported that a difference had ariſen between the merchants and the planters, and that through private animoſity, public duty was neglected. It is, however, conjectured, that both parties will recover their ſenſes before it be too late, and unite in ſupport of the rights and liberties of their country.

If the tea ſhould be deſtroyed in the hands of the Cuſtom-houſe officers, they will doubtleſs be liable, both for the duties and value of the tea, which otherwiſe would have gone back ſafe to the owners; and in ſuch a difficult caſe, their officiouſneſs was inexcuſeable; not only as it may prove the ſole cauſe of the loſs of the tea, but as it may call the authority of the Cuſtom-houſe itſelf, Courts of Admiralty, Poſt-office, &c. into queſtion. While they operate merely as regulators of trade, for public convenience, people are not diſpoſed to examine their foundations, but as ſoon as they begin to appear as inſtruments of tyranny to deprive the colonies of their rights, it is time to conſider the authority on which they are eſtabliſhed among us. TACITUS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6. We received no Philadelphia Papers by the laſt Poſt, but hear that Gentlemen of the Committee who went down with Capt. Ayres, to ſee the Departure of the Tea Ship, are returned, and report that they ſaw her under ſail on her Paſſage for London.

BOSTON, December 17.

Meſſrs. Richard, Clark and Sons, Benjamin Fanueil, and Thomas and Eliſha Hutchinſon, the perſons in Boſton to whom the Eaſt India Company's tea came conſigned, inſtead of reſenting the affront offered to their characters (by the ſuppoſition that they would accept a commiſſion to become inſtruments in the hands of arbitrary power to deſtroy the liberties of their country) and rejecting the odious commiſſion with the diſdain it deſerved, and muſt have met with from a real friend to his country, appeared to be ſo bent to act upon it, conformably to the views of thoſe from whom it came, that rather than give it up, they choſe to encounter the reſentment of their country, and of every friend to freedom and the Engliſh conſtitution in the American colonies, in Great Britain, and all its dominions. They preſented a petition to the Governor and Council, ſetting forth, that the Eaſt India Company having conſigned them a quantity of tea [which they not being willing to refuſe] ſome of them had been cruelly inſulted, and threatened with deſtruction both to their perſons and property, that their houſes had been attacked, and much damaged in the night, by a multitude, that the tea, on its arrival, was threatened with deſtruction, &c. therefore the petitioners deſired leave to reſign themſelves their property, and the tea, to the care and protection of the Governor and Council; and that meaſures might be taken, on the arrival of the tea, that it might be landed and ſecured, till they could openly and ſafely diſpoſe of it, or receive further directions from their conſtituents.

On this petition, the Governor, as heartily diſpoſed as the miniſtry could wiſh, to enſlave his country, called a Council, which met on the 19th of November, when the petition and the uneaſineſs of the people being laid before them, and ſome time ſpent thereon, the Council, for further conſideration, adjourned ſucceſſively to the 23d, the 27th, and the 29th of the ſame month, when there being a full Council, they again took the petition into conſideration, but previouſly made ſome obſervations relative to the ſubject of it.

They obſerved that great unhappineſs had been occaſioned for ſome years paſt, by a diſpute between Great Britain and her colonies, concerning their reſpective rights.—That Great Britain had claimed a right to tax the colonies without their own conſent, which right they always ſtrenuouſly denied, and had, though in vain, repeatedly petitioned and remonſtrated againſt it, aſſerting an excluſive, inherent, and unalienable right to tax themſelves, without which they ſhould be abſolutely ſlaves. That the late meaſure of ſending to the colonies tea, charged by the Britiſh Parliament with a duty payable on importation, was manifeſtly contrived, not only to enforce the unjuſt and unconſtitutional act of parliament for taxing the Americans, which claim being once admitted to operate, would, of courſe, be extended to all other articles, and the rate heightened at pleaſure, but would tend to eſtabliſh among them a ruinous and hateful monopoly.—That the people were made farther uneaſy by reports and apprehenſions, that the money thus unjuſtly attempted to be extorted from them, is intended to be applied to the eſtabliſhment of judges and an adminiſtration of juſtice, independant of themſelves, though paid with their own money, and under a bias to favour and increaſe their oppreſſion. That the people finding theſe efforts to enſlave them, and all their petitions for redreſs rejected, their uneaſineſs is increaſed almoſt to deſparation, and is not confined to Boſton, but common to the colony and all America. Therefore the Board thought it their indiſpenſable duty, to mention the above as the cauſes of the late diſturbances; which, however, they do not juſtify, but have adviſed a proſecution againſt the authors of them.

This repreſentation the board thought neceſſary to be made prior to their taking notice of the petition, of the agents abovementioned, to the conſideration of which they then proceeded, viz.

"The petitioners beg leave to reſign themſelves, and the property committed to their care, to his Excellency and the board, as guardians and protectors of the people, praying that meaſures may be directed to, for the landing and ſecuring the tea, &c."

With regard to the perſonal protection of the petitioners, the board have not been informed, that they have applied for it to any of the juſtices of the peace, within whoſe department it is to take cogniſance of the caſe of the petitioners, and all other breaches of the peace, they being veſted by law with all the authority neceſſary for the protection of his Majeſty's ſubjects. In the principal inſtance of abuſe, of which they complain, the board have already adviſed, that the authors of it ſhould be proſecuted according to law; and they do adviſe the ſame, in the other inſtances mentioned in their petition.

With regard to the tea, committed to the care of the petitioners, the board have no authority to take either that, or any other merchandize out of their care; and ſhould they do it, or give any order, or advice concerning it, and a loſs enſue, they apprehend they ſhould make themſelves reſponſible for it. With reſpect to the prayer of the petition, "that meaſures may be directed to, for the landing and ſecuring the tea," the board would obſerve on it, that the duty on the tea becomes payable, and muſt be paid, or ſecured to be paid on its being landed. And ſhould they direct, or adviſe to any meaſure for landing it, they would of courſe, adviſe to a meaſure for procuring the payment of the duty, and therefore be adviſing to a meaſure inconſiſtent, with the declared ſentiments of both houſes, in the laſt winter ſeſſion of the general court; which they apprehend to be altogether inexpedient, and improper.

The Board, however, on this occaſion aſſure your Excellency, that as they have ſeen with regret ſome late diſturbances, and have adviſed to the proſecuting the authors of them, ſo they will in all legal methods endeavour to the utmoſt of their power, to prevent them in future.

Whereupon adviſed that his Excellency renew his orders to his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other Officers, to exert themſelves to the utmoſt, for the ſecurity of his Majeſty's ſubjects, the preſervation of peace and good order, and for preventing all offences againſt the laws."

His Excellency thereupon demanded of the Council whether they would give him no advice upon the diſorders then prevailing in the town of Boſton, and it was anſwered, in general, that the advice already given was intended for that purpoſe.

At a Council held the 21ſt December, 1773.

HIS Excellency acquainted the Council that the reaſon he had ſummoned them to meet at this time was, that he might have their advice relating to the high handed Riot on the evening of the 16th inſtant, between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, committed by perſons diſguiſed and unknown, on board 3 veſſels lately arrived from London, then lying at a wharf in the ſoutherly part of the town of Boſton, known by the name of Griffin's wharf,—After long debate it was—

Adviſed, That the Attorney General be directed to make diligent inquiry into the offence aforeſaid, in order to diſcover the offenders, and that he lay his diſcoveries before the Grand Jury for his Majeſty's Superior Court of Judicature, &c. for the county of Suffolk, at their next term, in order for proſecution.—

A great number of the towns in the government of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, have had legal meetings, to determine upon meaſures to prevent the importation and ſale of the India Company's tea. Among theſe, the towns of Plymouth and Portſmouth, agreed to, and paſſed ſeveral very ſpirited reſolutions, for the ſecurity of their rights and liberties.

A week after the proceedings at Plymouth, at another meeting it was mentioned that ſome of the people were diſſatisfied with the proceedings of the former meeting, and deſired the votes then paſſed, to be reconſidered—This being propoſed, paſſed in the negative by 52 againſt 20. It was then propoſed that a proteſt againſt the former proceedings ſhould be read; this alſo paſſed in the negative.

The diſſatisfied party, have publiſhed their proteſt, [tending to defeat the meaſures of their countrymen and promote the deſigns of the Miniſtry] This proteſt is ſigned by 40 perſons, one of whom has publiſhed a recantation, declaring he was over perſuaded to ſign the proteſt, and now is convinced, and repents of his error.

NEW-YORK, December 30, 1773.

On Thurſday about 10 o'Clock, Mr. Cornelius Bradford, returned from Philadelphia, with the following intereſting Intelligence, viz.

PHILADELPHIA.

Monday, December 27, 1773.

THE unanimity, ſpirit, and zeal, which have heretofore animated all the colonies, from Boſton to South Carolina, have been ſo eminently diſplayed, in the oppoſition to the pernicious project of the Eaſt India Company, in ſending tea to America, while it remains ſubject to a duty, and the Americans at the ſame time confined, by the ſtrongeſt prohibitory laws, to import it only from Great Britain, that a particular account of the tranſactions of this city, cannot but be acceptable to all our readers, and every other friend of American liberty.

Upon the firſt advice of this meaſure, a general diſſatisfaction was expreſſed, that, at a time when we were ſtruggling with this oppreſſive act, and an agreement ſubſiſting, not to import tea while ſubject to the duty, our fellow ſubjects in England, ſhould form a meaſure ſo directly tending to enforce the act, and again embroil us with our parent ſtate. When it was alſo conſidered, that the propoſed mode of diſpoſing of the tea tended to a monopoly, ever odious in a free country, a univerſal diſapprobation ſhewed itſelf throughout the city. A public meeting of the inhabitants was held at the State-Houſe on the 18th of October, at which great numbers attended, and the ſenſe of the city was expreſſed in the following reſolves. [*Which have been already publiſhed in all the papers.*]

In conſequence of theſe reſolutions, a committee waited upon the gentlemen in this city, who had been appointed conſignees of the expected cargo. They repreſented to them the deteſtation and abhorence, in which this meaſure was held by their fellow citizens, the danger and difficulties, which muſt attend the execution of ſo odious a truſt, and expreſſed the united deſire of the city, that they would renounce the commiſſion, and engage not to intermeddle with the ſhip, or cargo, in any ſhape whatever. Some of the commiſſioners reſigned, in a manner that gave general ſatisfaction, others, in ſuch equivocal terms as required farther explanation: However in a few days the reſignation was complete. In this ſituation things remained for a few days.

In the mean time, the general ſpirit and indignation roſe to ſuch a height, that it was thought proper to call another general meeting of the principal citizens, to conſider and reſolve upon ſuch further ſteps as might give weight, and enſure ſucceſs to the unanimous oppoſition now formed. Accordingly a meeting was held, for the above purpoſe, at which a great number of reſpectable inhabitants attended; and it appeared to be the unanimous opinion, that the entry of the ſhip at the Cuſtom-houſe, or the landing any part of her cargo, would be attended with great danger and difficulty, and would directly tend to deſtroy that peace and good order, which ought to be preſerved.—An addition of twelve other Gentlemen was then made to the former Committee, and the general meeting adjourned till the arrival of the tea ſhip.—Information being given of that, the price of tea was ſuddenly advanced, though this was owing to a general ſcarcity of that article: yet all the poſſeſſors of tea, in order to give ſtrength to the oppoſition, readily agreed to reduce the price, and ſell what remained in their hands at a reaſonable rate.

Nothing now remained, but to keep up a proper correſpondence and connection with the other colonies, and to take all prudent and proper precautions on the arrival of the tea ſhip.

It is not eaſy to deſcribe the anxiety and ſuſpenſe of the city in this interval. Sundry reports of her arrival were received, which proved premature. But on Saturday evening laſt, an expreſs came up from Cheſter, to inform the town, that the tea ſhip, commanded by Captain Ayres, with her deteſted cargo, was arrived there, having followed another ſhip up the river ſo far.

The Committee met early the next morning, and being apprized of the arrival of Mr. Gilbert Barclay, the other conſignee, who came paſſenger in the ſhip, they immediately went in a body to requeſt his renunciation of the commiſſion. Mr. Barclay politely attended the Committee, at the firſt requeſt; and being made acquainted with the ſentiments of the city, and the danger to which the public liberties of America were expoſed by this meaſure, he, after expreſſing the particular hardſhip of his ſituation, alſo reſigned the commiſſion, in a manner which affected every one preſent.

The Committee then appointed three of their members to go to Cheſter, and two others to Gloceſter Point, in order to have the earlieſt opportunity of meeting Captain Ayres, and repreſenting to him the ſenſe of the public, reſpecting his voyage and cargo. The Gentlemen, who had ſet out for Cheſter, receiving intelligence that the veſſel had weighed anchor about 12 o'clock, and proceeded to town, returned. About two o'clock ſhe appeared in ſight of Gloceſter Point, where a number of inhabitants from the town had aſſembled, with the Gentlemen from the Committee. As ſhe paſſed along, ſhe was hailed, and the Captain requeſted not to proceed farther, but to come on ſhore. This the captain complied with, and was handed through a lane, made by the people, to the Gentlemen appointed to confer with him. They repreſented to him the general ſentiments, together with the danger and difficulties, that would attend his refuſal, to comply with the wiſhes of the inhabitants; and, finally, deſired him to proceed with them to town, where he would be more fully informed of the temper and reſolution of the people. He was accordingly accompanied to town by a number of perſons, where he was ſoon convinced of the truth and propriety of the repreſentations, which had been made to him—and agreed, that upon the deſire of the inhabitants being publicly expreſſed, he would conduct himſelf accordingly—Some ſmall rudeneſs being offered to the Captain afterwards in the ſtreet by ſome boys, ſeveral gentlemen interpoſed, and ſuppreſſed it, before he received the leaſt injury. Upon an hour's notice this morning, a public meeting was called, and the State houſe not being ſufficient to hold the numbers aſſembled, they adjourned into the Square. This meeting is allowed by all, to be the moſt reſpectable, both in the numbers and rank of thoſe who

attended it, that has been known in this City. After a short introduction, the following resolutions were not only agreed to, but the public approbation testified in the warmest manner.

Resolved, 1. That the Tea on board the Ship Polly, Capt. Ayres, shall not be landed.

2. That Capt. Ayres shall neither enter nor report his Vessel at the Custom House.

3. That Capt. Ayres shall carry back the Tea immediately.

4. That Captain Ayres shall immediately send a Pilot on board his Vessel, with Orders to take Charge of her, and proceed with her to Reedy Island, next High-Water.

5. That he shall be allowed to stay in Town till To-morrow, to provide Necessaries for his Voyage.

6. That he shall then be obliged to leave the Town, and proceed to his Vessel, and make the best of his Way out of our River and Bay.

7. That Captain Heysham, Captain R. White, Mr. Benjamin Loxley, and Mr. A. Donaldson, be a Committee to see these Resolutions carried into Execution.

The Captain was then asked if he would conform himself to those Resolutions? He answered that he would.

The Assembly were then informed of the Spirit and Resolution of New-York, Charles-Town, South Carolina, and the Conduct of the People of Boston: whereupon it was unanimously resolved,

8. That this Assembly highly approve of the Conduct and Spirit of the People of New-York, Charles-Town, and Boston, and return their hearty Thanks to the People of Boston for their Resolution in destroying the Tea, rather than suffer it to be landed.

The whole Business was conducted with a Decorum and Order worthy the Importance of the Cause. Captain Ayres, being present at this Meeting, solemnly and publicly engaged, that he would literally comply with the Sense of the City, as expressed in the above Resolutions.

A proper Supply of Necessaries and fresh Provisions being then procured, in about two Hours the Tea Ship weighed Anchor from Gloucester Point, where she lay, within Sight of the Town, and has proceeded, with her whole Cargo, on her Return to the East India Company.

The Public think the Conduct of those Gentlemen, whose Goods are returned on board the Tea Ship, ought not to pass unnoticed, as they have, upon this Occasion, generously sacrificed their private Interest to the public Good.

Thus, this important Affair, in which there has been so glorious an Exertion of public Virtue and Spirit, has been brought to a happy Issue; by which the Force of a Law, so obstinately persisted in, to the Prejudice of the national Commerce, for the Sake of the Principle on which it is founded (a Right of taxing the Americans without their Consent) has been effectually broken—and the Foundation of American Liberty more deeply laid than ever.

WEDNESDAY, December 28.

The ground, which was covered by the people, on Monday last, in the State House square, being measured, it was calculated by two different persons, unknown to each other, that there were near 8000 people collected there; and many hundreds who were on their way, were disappointed of reaching the place of meeting, before the business was over, owing to the short notice that was given.

Yesterday at three quarters of an hour after two o'clock, Captain Ayres, of the Tea ship Polly, with Mr. Barclay, late one of the consignees, left Arch street wharf, on board a pilot boat (having been 46 hours in town) to follow the ship to Reedy Island, and from thence transport the East India Company's adventure to its *old rotting place*, in Leaden Hall street, London. They were attended to the wharf by a concourse of people, who wished them a good voyage.

The public return their acknowledgments to the pilots, and to every class of men, who have shewn such virtue and resolution, on the present occasion.

[*Inserted by particular Desire.*]

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT:

By Sir *MATTHEW HALE*, Knight. Late Lord Chief Justice of *England*.

Written with his own Hand.

The Sum of RELIGION.

HE that fears the Lord of *Heaven*, and *Earth*, walks humbly before him, thankfully lays hold of the Message of *Redemption* by Jesus Christ, and strives to express his *Thankfulness by the Sincerity of his Obedience*: He is *sorry* with all his Soul, when he comes short of his *Duty*. He walks watchfully in the Denial of himself, and holds no *Confederacy* with any Lust, or known Sin. If he fails in the least Measure, he is restless till he has made his Peace by true *Repentance*. He is true in his Promises, just in his Dealings, charitable to the Poor, sincere in his Devotion; that will not deliberately dishonour God, although with the greatest Security of Impunity; that hath his Hopes and his Conversation in Heaven; that *dares* not do any Thing unjustly, *though never so much to his Advantage*. And all this because he *sees him that is invisible*, and *fears him* because he *loves him*; *fears him* as well for his Goodness, as his Greatness.

Such a Man, whether he be an *Episcopalian*, or *Presbyterian*, or *Independant*, or *Anabaptist*; whether he wears a *Surplice*, or wears none; whether he hears *Organs*, or hears none; whether he kneels at the *Communion*, or for *Conscience Sake*, stands or sits: Hath *the Life of Religion* in him; and that Life acts in him, and will *conform his Soul to the Image of his Saviour*, and *go along with him to Eternity*, notwithstanding his *practice*, or *non practice* of Things indifferent.

On the other Side, If a Man *fears* not the eternal God, he does commit Sin *with Presumption*; he can *drink to Excess*, *lye*, *swear vainly* and *falsly*, *live loosely*, *break his Promises*. Such a Man, *although he cry down Bishops*, or *cry down Presbytery*; *although he be re-baptized every Day*, or *declaim against it as heresy*; *although he fast all the Lent*, or *feast out of Pretence of avoiding Superstition*; yet notwithstanding these, and a Thousand more external Conformities, or zealous Opposition of them, he *wants the Life of Religion*.

To all devout Christians, who are Lovers of GOD, and true Religion.

The pious Memory of this great and good Man, ought to be celebrated among all such as desire to honour God, and his true Religion. This Abstract was penned by himself, and may be of great and universal Use, were it put into Frames, and hung up in Closets, and in every Room in the Houses of Persons of Quality, as well as in those of Persons in lower Stations. The Publisher hereof prays them to consider, and put in Practice.

Mr. HOLT,

AS the House in Fort George has lately been burnt down by Accident; and it is highly probable that Application will be made to the General Assembly to rebuild it;—Though we sincerely condole with his Excellency, on Account of his Loss, we hope that no such Step will be taken by the House of Assembly, before they have made themselves acquainted with the general Sense of their Constituents, upon this Subject.—You will therefore be pleased to insert, the following Quere, in your next Journal and you will greatly oblige many of your Readers and Fellow Citizens.

As the Governors of this Province do no longer depend upon the People for their Salary, and Support; and as the Crown has rendered them, totally independent of us, (for Purposes too obvious, to need being mentioned) with what Propriety can the People be taxed, to provide a House, and furnish it, with Fire, and Candle, for the Accommodation of a Governor, under these Circumstances?

NEW-YORK, January 6.

This Day the General Assembly of this Province meets here, in order to proceed on Business.

Friday last died at his Seat in the Bowery, in the Out Ward of this City, in the 54th Year of his Age, ROBERT LEAKE, Esq; Commissary General of North America.

He was long a faithful Servant to the Crown; a loving Husband,—tender Parent,—one of the best of Masters, and a Friend to all Tradesmen.

His Remains were interred in the Family Vault, in Trinity Church Yard, last Sunday Evening, attended by a great Concourse of the Inhabitants of this Place, and the Military.

The same Morning died also, Mr. JACOB TOWNSEND, of this City, Merchant, in the 55th Year of his Age.

The most dreadful Fire which broke out in the Governor's Dwelling House in Fort George, in this City, on Wednesday Night last Week, was so sudden and raged with such amazing Rapidity and Violence, that it was with the greatest Difficulty his Excellency, Lady, and Daughter saved their Lives; the two former by making their Way out of the East Door on the Ramparts of the Fort, and the latter by leaping out at a Window of the second Story: The Fire had got to such a Head before the Inhabitants could assemble, that it was utterly impossible to save any Part of the House or Furniture; the only Thing to be done was to preserve the adjacent Buildings, which was happily effected by the Skill and Alertness of the Citizens, assisted by the Military, who exerted themselves with great Spirit and Activity on the Occasion. The Roofs of the Houses being covered with Snow, contributed much to their Preservation, and prevented that general Conflagration which imminently threatened the whole City.

The Fire first appeared in the Council Chamber, but by what Means it was kindled remains as yet undiscovered.

His Excellency's Loss on the Occasion must be very great, for besides a rich and costly Set of Furniture, he has lost all his public and private Papers, Plate, Cash, &c. &c. with a valuable Set of Jewels belonging to his Lady.

Col. Fanning has also been a great Sufferer, but has been happy enough to save the Papers belonging to the Surrogate Office.

We have the Pleasure to inform the Public that his Excellency, Lady, and Daughter are well; but greatly affected at the Loss of Elizabeth Garret, a young Woman of about 16, who was a Servant in the Family, and perished in the Flames.

The Great Seal of the Province was raked out of the Ruins on the Evening of the 31st of December, without being the least defaced.

The Day after the above Fire his Excellency our Governor sent the following Letter to the Worshipful Whitehead Hicks, Esq; Mayor of this City.

New-York, 30th Dec. 1773.

SIR,

"DEEPLY impressed as I am with a grateful Sense of the strenuous Endeavours of "the Citizens to extinguish the raging Fire "which happened at Fort George last Night, "and greatly threatened the Safety of the "whole City, I find myself irresistably impelled to request You to communicate to "them my cordial and affectionate Thanks, "for the Skill and Activity with which all "Ranks exerted themselves on the alarming "Occasion. I am, SIR,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

Wm. TRYON.

"The Worshipful WHITEHEAD HICKS, Esquire, Mayor of the City of New-York."

The Brig Prince of Wales, Capt. Mason, of Philadelphia, arrived here last Saturday Night in 8 Days from Charles Town, in South Carolina.

The following Extract of a Letter, dated Virginia, July 2. 1770, written to a neighbouring Colony on its defective Conduct, respecting the Non-Importation Agreement, is taken from the October Magazine for September 1770, and thought to be properly applicable, to the late Conduct of one of our Sister Colonies, (S. Carolina) is sacrificing the grand and important Interest of all America, to private Pique and domestic Contention, certainly contrived and promoted by some secret Enemies to the Rights of the Colonies, to effect the Landing of the Tea, and subject them to the Payment of the Duty on Importation, laid by the British Parliament for raising a Revenue in America. *Extract, &c.*

"I am sorry to find the noble Cause of American Liberty to be betrayed by its pretended Friends with you. Can it be possible that Men who have soar'd so high, as to attract the Admiration and Esteem of all the virtuous Part of Mankind, should at once sink so low, as to become the Contempt and Derision of every Individual? But I hope it is not possible, that for a Mess of Pottage you should sell your invaluable Liberties, and entail the Curse of Slavery upon your Descendents for ever, when Perseverance but for a little longer, secures the Prize, and makes your Names immortal. We are all Patriots here, and will hold no Intercourse or Connection with you, if you basely desert the Cause."

On Sunday last arrived from London, last from Cowes, in 6 Weeks and 3 Days, the Ship Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn, with whom came the following Passengers, viz. The Countess of Dunmore, Lady of his Excellency, the Right Hon. Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, with their Children, viz. Lord Fincastle, the Hon. Alexander, and the Hon. John Murray, Lady Catherine, Lady Augusta, and Lady Susan; Capt. Foy, Capt. Desaguliers, Mr. Leonard Lispenard, Revd. Mr. Ogden, Mr. Lugrin and Son, Mr. Uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Long, and about 20 other Passengers.

Capt. Winn left Cowes in Company with the Tea Ship for this Port, the Nancy Capt. Lockyer, from whom he parted the same Day, and on the Passage spoke the following Vessels, viz. Dec. 13. Lat. 34. Long. 60. Schooner Delight, Thomas Boyd, 10 Days out from Boston, on a Whaling Voyage; 14th. Lat. 34½, the Ship Grenada Planter, Capt. Robinson, 8 Days out from Boston, bound to the Grenades; 28th. Lat. 38. the Sloop James, out 21 Days from St. Martins, bound to New London.

An excellent Charity Sermon was preached last Sunday Evening, in the Old Presbyterian Church in this City, by the Revd. Dr. WITHERSPOON, and a very generous Contribution was made for the Relief of the poor People lately arrived here from the Highlands of Scotland, whose necessitous Circumstances loudly call for the charitable Assistance of the benevolent and humane.

To the BENEVOLENT *and* HUMANE.

After SERMON, in ALL the ENGLISH CHURCHES of this CITY, next *Sunday Morning*, a COLLECTION will be made, for the PRESENT RELIEF of the DISTRESSED HIGHLANDERS, lately arrived at this Port, in the BRIG —— from SCOTLAND.

*** *Blessed be the Man that provideth for the* SICK *and* NEEDY: *The* LORD *shall deliver Him, in the Time of* TROUBLE. Psalm 41, 1.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Mitchel, sails this Day, Wind and Weather permitting, with the Mail for Falmouth.

[Want of Room obliges us to defer the Essay on Tea, and several other Pieces, till our next.]

NEW-HAVEN, December 31.

Last Saturday night, we had a severe gale of wind, from the S.E. in which Capt. James Rogers, in a brig belonging to New-London, was drove ashore at Sachem's Head, where the vessel was entirely lost, but the people with much difficulty saved their lives. She was bound to New-York, where she was to have taken in freight for Ireland, and had nothing on board, we are told, but stores for the voyage, which were lost with the vessel.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,



The BRIGANTINE PRINCE of WALES, THOMAS MASON, MASTER,

WILL sail sometime next Week. For Freight or Passage, apply to MERCER and RAMSAY, or said Master, on board, at Cruger's Wharf.

New York, 6th Jan. 1774. 18, 19

JOHN WOODWARD,

At his Store, near the Fly-Market,

HAS imported (in the ship Dutchess of Gordon, Captain Winn, who is just arrived) a fresh and large assortment of three quarters, seven-eighths, and yard-wide Irish linens, calicoes, cottons, and chintzes; copper-plate and fine chints furniture cottons and calicoes, furniture bindings, black and blue moreens, pink and black taborets, mens best patent, narrow ribbed, white worsted hose, blue and London brown superfine broadcloths, Rattinets, &c. and will dispose of the same upon the most reasonable terms, for cash, produce, or on time.

18 21

☞On Monday the 3d inst.

THE Managers of William Elsworth's Lottery met at the house of Mr. David Philips, at the Horse and Cart, agreeable to appointment, to see the numbers, prizes, and blanks put in the boxes, and drew one ticket, and but one, which was a blank; however the public may rest assured, that the managers will proceed on Monday next, and on Tuesday complete the drawing. A few tickets being on hands, any person inclining to become an adventurer, must apply before that time,

Public Auction.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue,

On Thursday the 20th Instant (if not sold before at private Sale) at the Merchants COFFEE HOUSE, at 12 o'Clock, the following Houses, and Lots, belonging to the Estate of the late

GABRIEL LUDLOW Esq.

THE Mansion House, and Lot of Ground, with the House and Lot adjoining, containing, together in Front, on King's Street 77 Feet; and in Rear 79 Feet 8 Inches; and in Length, on the East side 100 Feet; and on the West 103 Feet 2 Inches, more or less.

ALSO,

The House and Lot, now in Possession of the Widow WYLEY, being in Front, on King's Street 21 Feet; and in Depth 73 Feet. The Premises may be viewed any Time before the Day of Sale, and the Conditions known, by applying to

THO. WM. MOORE.

New York January 6, 1774. 18 20

Scrivener's Office, January 6, 1774.

To the Public.

IN grateful acknowledgement of your continued favours, permit me to assure you, it shall be my continued study, to extend the utility of this office, to every applying individual, so far as ability in my profession, and long experience of men, and things, will possibly admit, on the most candid opinion, and advice, as well in all cases of law, and equity, as on deeds, wills, and other writings, you may rely: In whatever I am encharged, as a conveyancer, shall be effectually executed; and in discharging all other the general business of this office, strict integrity, easy fees, and the most immediate dispatch, shall be the means to prove, how much I wish to be esteemed, Your faithful, and very devoted Servant, J. C. KNAPP,

Attorney at Law, & S. R.

☞ Some few hundred pounds to be lent, on good security. 18 21

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY the indisposition of the proprietor and some of the managers of the Hackinsack Lottery, the drawing hath been postponed for some time, but the adventurers may be assured that it will absolutely begin drawing on the last Wednesday in the present month, at the house of Mr. Archibald Campbell, in Hackinsack. It is requested that those Gentlemen who are to come from Connecticut to assist in drawing the lottery, will set out the preceding Monday for the above place, in order that they may be there in due time. Such persons as are intrusted with tickets for sale, are desired to return what may remain unsold, after the 24th instant, to Comfort Sands, at Peck's Slip, in New-York. A few tickets are yet to be had of John Clems, at Bull's Ferry, North-River, of Mr. John Holt, printer, and Mr. John Clock, in New-York. 18 21

POETS CORNER.

Mr. HOLT,

Finding that the pieces on Liberty and Freedom were inserted in your paper, I again venture to send you another piece on liberty, for which a place in your poet's corner, will greatly oblige

Your constant reader,

EMILIA.

OH despicable state of all that groan
Under a blind dependency on one!
How far inferior to the herd that range,
With native freedom o'er the woods and plains!
What then no fallacies of [illegible] prevail—
Of right divine—to [illegible] the [illegible] tale!
Which gives to any of the [illegible] the pow'r,
Without control their [illegible] to devour!
Strange, how the foolish notion first began
With pow'r absolute, to trust frail man!
—The reasoning race!—to whom alone belong,
The art to hurt themselves by reasoning wrong.
A tyrant must by force alone subsist,
For who would be a slave, that can resist?
That Monarch sits the safest on his throne,
Who makes his people's interest his own;
And choosing rather to be lov'd than fear'd,
Reigns King of *Freemen*, not a *servile Herd*.
Oh LIBERTY, too late desir'd when lost,
Like health, when wanted, thou art valued most.

The Heathen Philosopher's Cause of Inconstancy.

HOW have I heard the fair lament
Men's falshood, and their wretched fate?
How few are with their spouse content?
Or constant to their fighing mate?
How seldom souls below are join'd,
For one another fram'd above?
How seldom pairs of hearts we find
By heav'n ordain'd for mutual love?
Thus men's inconstant souls they blame,
For want of knowledge or of thought,
While all this while 'tis in the frame
Of both our bodies lies the fault.
When Jove had made this little ball
For four legg'd beasts and creeping things,
At length he form'd, to govern all,
A two-legg'd creature without wings.
Millions of these he made at once,
To save himself all future trouble;
And men and women for the nonce
By pairs, like tallies, he made double.
Then from Olympus' dreadful top,
Well shaken in a bag together,
He toss'd 'em down, and let them drop
Just as it pleas'd the wind and weather.
Some fell in Asia, some in Greece,
In England some, and some in Spain;
But seldom two of the same piece
In the same climate met again.
Hence men, when grown to riper years,
Remembering this their former making,
Hunt up and down to find their pairs;
And women too in the same taking,
Some prove too short, and some too tall,
This is too big, and that too little;
A fault they're sure to find in all;
Few ever tally to a tittle.
By chance a pair may meet and love,
And spend their lives in bliss together;
But when they tumbled from above,
It must be mighty temp'rate weather.
From hence the murm'ring fair may see
Men's hearts are not to blame one bit;
Our souls would never disagree,
If once our bodies did but fit.



For NEWRY,
The SHIP
NEEDHAM,
Captain WILLIAM CHEVERS,

WILL sail with all convenient speed, one half of her cargo being ready to go on board: For freight or passage, agree with the Captain, at Cruger's wharf, or WILLIAM NEILSON. Dec. 18, 1773.

A few Firkins of choice
ROSE BUTTER,
THE BEST IRISH
POTATOES in HAMPERS.
A few KEGS of the best
RAISINS AND FIGS;
And a few Boys and Girls Times,
For sale. Inquire as above. 16, 19.

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand Acres of exceeding fine LAND for Tobacco, wheat, or Indian Corn, lying on both Sides of Bull Run, in Loudoun, and Prince William; about 300 Acres of it are rich low Ground, and meadow Land. It lies within four Miles of two merchant Mills, and about ten Miles of two other merchant Mills, in Loudoun, 30 Miles from Colchester, Alexandria, and Dumfries. If any Person, or Persons, incline to purchase the Whole, or any Part of the said Lands, they may be shewn them, and know the Terms, by applying to Capt. Francis Peyton, in Loudoun County, who has full Power to treat for the same, or to the Subscriber. It may be laid off in Lots of two, three, or four hundred Acres (as may best suit the Purchaser) with an equal Quantity of low Ground and meadow Land, to each Lot.

16 19 ROBERT BURWELL.

Virginia, Dec. 1773.

WE the Subscribers take this Method to forewarn all *Persons* without Exception, not to gun, fish, or otherwise commit any Trespass, on the Manor of Queen's Village, alias Loyd's, or Horse Neck; as every Offender, from the Date hereof, may depend on being prosecuted as the Law directs, by

HENRY LOYD,
JOHN LOYD,
JOSEPH LOYD,
JAMES LOYD.

15 18

Queen's Village, Dec. 8th, 1773.

IRISH LINENS,

FROM 18d. to 8s. per Yard, Callicoes, Cottons and Chintzes, Tablecloths, Holland, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reasonable Terms, for Cash, or Six Months Credit, by 8—

JOHN WOODWARD,

At his STORE, near the *Fly Market*,
Who has also for Sale a Quantity of the best
NEW YORK RUM.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given in February next, or sooner, if required,

THE

FURNACE,

SITUATED in the town of Salisbury, and province of Connecticut, in New England, having been lately rebuilt on the most approved plan; all the conveniencies about the same being either new, or in very good repair; together with all the utensils, and a complete set of patterns for hollow ware, and other castings; the sole property of a piece of water, from which the Furnace is supplied, the area measuring six hundred acres; a mansion house most agreeably situated, consisting of four rooms on a floor; a good garden, and other conveniencies; two other houses for workmen; a store completely fitted for English, and West India goods, and provisions, a compting house, and bed chamber, a large barn, with stabling for horses and oxen; also a property in the bed of iron ore, in Salisbury, known by the ore grant, with an exclusive right of diging, raising, and carrying away ore from another bed, known by Chatfield's ore bed; and the right of soil in a piece of land, joining west on the ore grant, which contains iron ore: These beds all lie within two miles of the furnance. Also, seven hundred and fifty three acres of land near the furnance, three hundred of which are under improvement; and the whole well watered. The premises are situated in a healthy, pleasant, and fruitful country, on the high road from Hartford to Hudson's river, and Albany. The Quality of the iron, made from the above beds of ore, is well known, both in England, and America, to be equal to any made on this continent; the quantity of ore (which lies near the surface) appears inexhaustible; the country round is well supplied with wood for coal, and the regular supply of water at all seasons (without danger from floods) admits of the furnace being in blast all the year. The iron is excellent for potash kettles, sugar boilers for the West Indies, and military stores. The furnace not taking all the water, any additional works may be erected with convenience, and small expence; and the rapid settlement of an extensive country, to the north, and northwest, must daily increase the demand for every article usually cast at a furnace, A considerable trade in English and West India goods, may be introduced; out of which the works would be supplied with stock, and provisions, and carried on with more ease and profit, than such business can, in a country where there are but few inhabitants.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,
A complete double
FORGE,

With four fires and two hammers, now at work, together with all necessary utensils; situated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the road from Hartford to the furnace; built in 1771, after the best model, with a good stream and head of water, and in case of need, in very dry seasons, the privilege of a pond of water, five miles in length, for a supply to the forge; the like caution is observed to prevent the business being retarded in winter, by having the wheels under cover, with large iron stoves, and canals dug to carry off the surplus water. Adjacent to the forge there is a dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, a store and cellar, four houses for workmen, a barn, coal house, iron house, and blacksmith's shop, all built in 1771. ALSO, a saw-mill and dwelling house, a small distance from the forge (with good situations for erecting other works on the same stream) and two hundred and eighty nine acres of land round the forge and saw-mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is situated in the centre of a large tract of wood land, surrounded with a settled country, which is in want of refined bar iron, there being little manufactured in Connecticut, and the consumption considerable. This estate, joined with that in Salisbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. Peter Vandervoort, merchant, in New-York; Mr. James Holmes, or Mr. Jared Lane, at the furnace; Mr. Gurley, at the forge, or Captain William Tiley, at Hartford.

ENNIS GRAHAM,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

At his CLOTH STORE, the Corner of Wall-Street, Facing Mr. Rivington's new PRINTING-OFFICE:

HAS just imported in the Lexdon, Captain Chambers, from London, and the last Vessels from London, Bristol, and Liverpool, a new Assortment of Superfine Cloths; amongst which are the following new Colours:

TYRIAN, berry,
Laylock, aurora,
Pearl and pucean,
Ingrain Cloths.
Scarlet, buff, } Superfine
Garnet, } Cassamer.
Light blue,
A curious assortment of
VEST PATTERNS,
White and buff cambrick, embroidered cassamer,
White silk, embroidered with gold,
White silk do. with silver,
Coloured silk ditto, with silver and gold,
White chain silk do. with gold,
Coloured silk ditto, with gold and silver,
Straw do. ditto with gold,
White sattin ditto, with gold,
White sattin ditto, with silver,
Grey silk ditto, with silver,
Different coloured silk ditto, with gold & silver with coloured flowers,
Plain silk ditto, with shades,
Burdet ditto, do.
} VEST PATTERNS.
Gold flowered court velvet, for vests,
Scarlet, white, Blue, and cloth colour silk shaggs, for lining clothes.
Cotton spotted velvets, now worne by the English Court,
Genoa velvet, of different colours,
Spittlefield do. for collers,
Royal ribbed thicksets,
Striped velverets,
Gold and silver lace; amongst which are, a new fashion'd gold & silver spangled chain lace,
A new fashion gold and silver treble chain and spangled lace,
Very handsome gold and silver spangled bands, buttons, and loops,
Very handsome gold and silver spangled hat buckles to match,
Gold embroidered with black; buttons, loops, and bands,
Gold and silver embroidered buttons on cloth, to match the fine cloths,
Gold and silver, broad and narrow, vellum lace, gold and silver bullion fringe, for the ARMY & MILITIA Gentlemen.
Gold and silver vellum,
Do. Thread,
Do. Cord,
Do. Garters,
Do. Chain,
Do. Tossils,
Gold spangled loops and frogs for cloths,
Prunellos and Oxford crape, for the Clergy, and gentlemen of the long Robe,
Brown Prunellos, and white crape,
Serge Dusoy,
India grograms, padusoy, satin,
Corded tabby, of different colours,
India taffety and persian, and white Roman taffety, for lining clothes,
Black and cloth coloured Barcelona India silk, Chints, and Scotch checked linen handkerchiefs,
Scarlet, buff, and black } Sales.
Black, blue, and scarlet hairbing,
Camlets, sagathies, duroys,
Double allopeen, serge denim,
Everlasting, calicoes and cottons,
Burdet, stuff, damascus, loretta,
Cotton denim, cotton cantoon,
White India dimity, white jannet,
White and coloured janes, white satinet,
Pillow & other fustians,
Thicksets, Russia huckaback,
Cambricks, pistol lawn, long lawn,
Irish linen, dowlas, garlix,
Brown Holland, Russia sheating,
Buff, white, and black silk breeches pieces,
Do. do. worsted ditto,
Silk,
Silk and worsted,
Thread,
Cotton,
Cotton and worsted,
Worsted,
} Men's hose.
Women's, girl's, and boy's hose,
Doeskin, buck,
Beaver, shammoy,
Dogskin,
Black shammoy,
Black and cloth colour,
Brown and white thread,
} Mens gloves.
Middling and common broad cloths,
Forrest and hunters cloths, kersey,
Best Florida coating,
Bearskin,
Fine ratteen, German serge,
Yellow, scarlet, white, flannel,
Green and blue baise, long ells,
Superfine hair shag, of different colours,
Worsted shag ditto,
Rattinets, shalloons,
Durants, tammies,
Calamancoes,
New fashion scarf buttons,
Do. gilt, plated, and steel buttons,
Scarf, cotton,
Silk & nankeen } Twist
Sewing silks, of all colours,
Knee garters,
Scotch gartering,
Shoe, coat, and quality bindings,
White and brown buckram, glazed linen
Glovers, taylors, and Scotch threads,
Livery lace for clothes and carriages,
Cap, apron, and red tapes, cord,
Horn moulds, leather breeches makers moulds,
Common, and glovers needles,
Shammy skins,
Sealing wax and wafers,
Shoe and knee buckles,
Sleeve buttons,
Penknives, knives and forks, &c. &c.
Taylor's tools,
Hatter's trimmings
Staymaker's do. &c. &c &c. 6. 9

BY order of Robert R. Livingston, jun. Esq; Recorder for the City and County of New-York: Notice is hereby given, that on application made to him by Thomas Pearsall, one of the creditors of Henry Snelling, of London, in Great-Britain, Watch-maker, a non-resident; he did, in pursuance of an act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Province of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors," direct all the estate of the said Henry Snelling, to be seized; and that unless he does discharge his debts within one year and a day from the time of such seizure made, all his estate, real and personal, so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors, provided the same be not within that time [illegible], and sufficient security given, [illegible] the said Henry Snelling, to answer [illegible] the costs. Given under my hand at [illegible] the [illegible] day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand [illegible] hundred and seventy three. 1[illegible]

To be SOLD on reasonable Terms, by

HAYMAN LEVY,

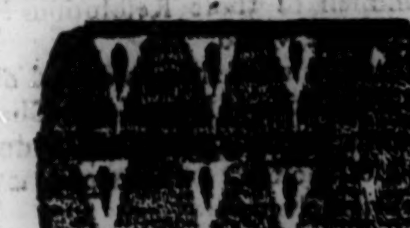
IN BAYARD-STREET,

GOOD northern beaver, old coat do. of various prices; choice racoons, and a variety of northern deer-skins, of the best quality. 95—

Nesbitt Deane,

HATS,

MANUFACTURED by the Advertiser (residing in the old Coffee-House, opposite the New—New-York) to exceed in fineness, cut, colour, and cock; And by a method peculiar to himself, to turn rain, and prevent the sweat of the head damaging the crown: Encouragement to those who buy to sell again. He, impress'd with the deepest gratitude, being sensible of the many favours, and honours confered on him; does, unfeignedly return, to all those who have favoured him with their custom, and interest, his most humble and hearty thanks; assuring them, at the same time, that by all possible means, he will ever endeavour, to discharge himself in his function, with faithfulness, to all mankind. 7—



John Siemon,

FURRIER, in DOCK STREET.
Opposite Mr. HOLT's PRINTING OFFICE;
Has for SALE,

A General and complete assortment, of new fashioned muffs and tippets, ermine, cloak linings, &c. &c.

He likewise manufactures, and sells, gentlemen's caps, and gloves, lined with fur, very useful for travelling, and sleighing.

He also trims Lady's robes, and riding dresses, and faces and lapels gentlemen's waistcoats, &c.

HE HAS ALSO TO SELL,

A parcel of ground squirrel muffs and tippets; and the very best black marten and marten throat ditto, fit for exportation; and gives the highest price for water-witches, ground squirrel, mole, and white weasel skins. 7—

SAMUEL LOUDON's

Circulating Library,

Will be opened the 1st Day of January, 1774.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for reading are taken in at twenty shillings per annum, half to be paid at subscribing. Occasional readers to pay by the week or volume: The prices of which, with rules for reading, will be particularly affixt to the catalogue, which is now printing, and will be ready to be delivered to subscribers, and other readers next month.

The design is set on foot at the desire of several very respectable inhabitants in this city, and shall be conducted with all possible diligence and fidelity, in providing books both instructive and entertaining, and written by authors of the most established reputation. 'Tis hoped that all who approve of the undertaking, will do their utmost to encourage it, and without delay; as every body may see that it's existence and perfection, depends on the encouragement it meets with, by enabling the undertaker to provide and keep in order, a sufficient number of valuable books.

JUST PUBLISHED. BY
SAMUEL LOUDON,
THE RELIGIOUS TRADER,
Price 2/6.

'Tis a book admirably fitted, by its proper representation of the trader's duties, and the close and warm enforcement of them upon the conscience, to do excellent service, under the blessing of God, to the shop and to the world.——"The following sheets contain a rich treasure of wholsome instruction, such as every trader should write upon his heart, and practice in his shop and family." Recommendatory preface, by the Revd. J. Watts, D.D.

IMPORTED by the SAMSON,
And other late arrivals,
A parcel of Pictures, Prints and Maps,

Among which are, dissected maps of England, Scotland, Ireland, America, &c. Drawing books, Family Bibles, Macknight's Harmony of the four Gospels; Shuckford's Connection, Beattie on Truth, Hervey's Works; Henry on the Bible, Henry's select Works, Poole's Annotations on the Bible; a great variety of Divinity and History Books, writing paper, sealing wax, wafers, gold scales, &c. &c. 17 20

LOTS

Fronting Great George-Street,
To be Let, on Long Leases;
Inquire of the Printer. 17, 29.

BY *order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; chief Justice of the Province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, that on the application of Henry Cruger, Jun. one of the creditors of Gilbert Forbes, of the City of New-York; he the said chief Justice, did, in pursuance of an act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the Province of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors," direct the whole estate of the said Gilbert Forbes, real and personal, to be seized, and that unless he does discharge his debts within three months next after this public notice given, all his estate, real and personal, which shall be so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors.* Dated 23d December, 1773.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Coffee-House;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth, are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

S U P P L E M E N T

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER. Numb. 1618.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1774.

ABRAHAM DURYEE,

Has imported in the last Vessels from London and Bristol, and will sell very cheap, at his House, in [illegible] Street, opposite the Fly-market; the following GOODS, viz.

A Great variety of superfine, blue, scarlet, black, buff, green, pea green, white, crimson, garnet, blue-grey, black-grey, light and London brown broad clothes,
Second and coarse clothes ditto,
Forrest and hunter cloths ditto,
German serge, of various colours,
Wiltons ditto,
Bath coatings, of divers colours,
Bearskins ditto,
Blue and red duffils,
Striped blankets,
Penniston and half thick,
Swanskin, and flannel,
Bedtick, bombazeen,
Superfine black, and light colours hair plush,
Common ditto,
Serge denim, sattinet, and lastings,
Black, blue, buff, and cloth coloured breeches patterns,
Mens and womens worsted, cotton and thread stockings,
Felt and castor hats,
Ratinet, shalloon,
Durants and tammies,
Metal and other buttons, silk and [illegible],
Fustian and [illegible],
Cotton and linen check,
Oznabrigs,
Whitelead, in powder and ground in oil,
Spanish brown, ground and in powder ditto,
Yellow ground in oil, and in powder ditto,
Verdigrise ground in oil, and in lump ditto,
White lead, and whiting,
Vermillion,
Prussian blue,
King's and Naples yellow——Rose pink,
Crimson and scarlet lake,
Fine brown and white varnish,
White vitriol, Umber,
Litharge,
Linseed oil,
Crown or window glass, of various sizes,

ALSO,
HAS TO SELL,

Choice old Madeira wine,
Teneriff, Lisbon, and sweet ditto,
Port Wine
Geneva, brandy,
Claret in bottles,
Loaf and muscovado sugars, 25 18

ROBERT NICHOLSON,

TAYLOR and HABIT-MAKER,
FROM LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the PUBLIC, that he carries on his Business next Door to Messrs. Berrien and Fish's Store, near Burling's-Slip; where Ladies and Gentlemen, who may be pleased to Favour him with their Commands, may depend upon having their Work done, either laced, or plain, in the genteelest Manner, by their very humble servant. 15 18.

The most ELLEGANT ASSORTMENT of
OVAL LOOKING GLASSES,
PIER DITTO,
SCONCES and DRESSING GLASSES,
With and without DRAWERS,
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS CITY.
ALSO,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
PICTURES AND PRINTS,
A LARGE COLLECTION OF
M A P S,
A NEW GENERAL ATLAS,
OPTICAL PILLAR MACHINES,
DISSECTED MAPS, IN BOXES,
IS JUST COME TO HAND,
PER THE SHIPS *London*, CAPT. CHAMBERS,
AND THE *Rosamond*, CAPT. MILLER,
FROM *LONDON*,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE, AT
JOHN MORTON's
STORE,
ON *HUNTER's-QUAY*.
AND LIKEWISE, A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF
EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,
WELL ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,
WHICH HE WILL DISPOSE OF ON MODERATE TERMS,
FOR CASH OR THE USUAL CREDIT.

And per the Ship *Mary*, Capt. *Harvey*, just arrived from *Bristol*;

Men's, youth's, and boy's beaver, castor and felt hats; German serges, women's Bristol shoes; long and short pipes, a neat assortment of shoe knee and buckles; gilt and plated coat and jacket buttons, knives and forks, cutteau knives, Barlow pen do. pewter dishes, plates and basons; 3d. 4d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 24d. nails, shot and [illegible] balls, &c. &c. &c.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC,
THAT THE
UNIVERSAL STORE
BY
GERARDUS DUYCKINCK,
at the Sign of the
LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT,

IS removed to the Dwelling-House, next but one from the corner of the Old Slip, now occupied by Henry Will, Pewterer, having also replaced the Sign of the LOOKING GLASS and DRUGGIST POT, from thence back of his said dwelling house, in Little Dock-street, between the widow Duyckinck and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker being one and the same store, running back from street to street.

He has imported from London and Bristol, in the last Vessels,

A large Assortment of GOODS,
Such as have not been imported to this city before,
Being a curious assortment of valuable Goods, viz.
Looking-Glasses, and Sconces, Dressing-Glasses;
Pictures of all Sizes and Sorts,
Particular capital prints which cost for engraving from one to three hundred guineas.
China and cut white Flint Glass,
A large and beautiful assortment.
A L S O,
A large Assortment of Drugs,
With every article connected therewith;
And also in those sundry branches, as
PAINTERS and LIMNERS COLOURS,
DYERS and FULLERS COLOURS,
WINDOW GLASS of all Sizes,
With COACH and PLATE GLASS.
FOUNDERS and SMELTERS ARTICLES.
JEWELLERS STONES, &c.
HATTERS TRIMMINGS.
Table Knives and Forks, a complete Assortment.
London and hard Metal PEWTER,

SHEET LEAD		}	In Boxes,
Ditto	Brass	}	Rolls and
Ditto	Copper	}	Bundles.
Ditto	Tin	}	
Ditto	Iron	}	

STEEL of different Sizes and Marks,
NAILS and SHOT of all Sizes.
WRITING PAPER of all Sizes.
ALSO, an Assortment of
Paper Hangings, and Carpeting.
DISTILLERS ARTICLES.
SPICERY——SNUFFS.

And a Variety of other Articles for Country Stores, and the Army, too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable Terms. 6—

HENRY REMSEN, and Co.

In HANOVER SQUARE,

HAVE just imported the following articles, 4d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails of the best sort; a very good assortment of blue and other coloured broad cloths, shalloons, Bath coating, twilled coating, broad and narrow frizes, bearskins, Yorkshire plains, and forrest cloths, spotted swanskins, German serge, Penniston's half thicks, green bays, long ells, durants, calamancoes, tamies, a large assortment of buckles, buttons, and links, ribbons, cutlery, temple spectacles, horn and ivory combs, and a variety of other articles,

ALSO,

Antigua Rum of the best quality, brown sugar in barrels, a few packages of men's and boy's felt hats, well assorted for country stores, best cotton cards, window glass, and London shot.

To prevent the great and unnecessary Expence bestowed on repairing

WATCHES,

THE Advertiser, undertakes to clean them at 2s. each, glasses 1s. some 6d. best mainsprings; enamelled dial plates, fixed complete at 6s. each; every particular in repairing at HALF the price charged by others, and will keep them in proper order in future, gratis.

Variety of new work, in plain silver, and metal cases, beautifully gilt and covered with shagreen, &c. some very low priced: Also a neat dial.

☞ Watches justly valued, for those who are about to buy, or swap elsewhere.

By JOHN SIMNET, only regular London manufacturer here—At the dial on Murray's wharf, New-York.

FRANCIS LEWIS, and SON,

HAVE for SALE, at their Store in QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly-Market, the following GOODS, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS of all sorts,
Forrest cloths,
Cassimers,
Sagathies,
German serge,
Bearskins,
Dyed duffles,
Striped duffles,
Bath coating,
Frizes, baizes,
[illegible],
Penniftons,
White, red and yellow flannel,
White and spotted swanskins,
Embos'd serge,
Drab fearnothing,
White lincey,
Strouds,
2, 2½, and 3 bar Indian blankets.
WRITING PAPER,
Men's and women's gloves.
Pewter of all sorts.
PAINT, and paint brushes.
Silk handkerchiefs, stockings and gloves,
Sewing silk,
Threads and pins,
Tammies, durants, and camblets,
Shalloons, prunellas, and crapes,
Calamancoes, damasks, and camblets,
Checks of all sizes,
Striped hollands,
Bed ticking,
Fustians, thicksets,
Marseilles quiltings,
Dutch cord,
Velverets,
Hosiery of all sorts.
HOSE, SHOES in small trunks.

A VARIETY OF
India Goods, viz.
Taffeties, Persians,
Damasks, lutestrings,
Paduasoys, sattins,
Antomans, modes and peelongs,
Printed callicoes and cottons,
Muslins of various sorts,
Cambricks, lawns,
Dowlas, garlix, tandems,
Platillas royal,
Pistol lawns,
White and black gauze,
Gauze handkerchiefs, and aprons,
Minionets.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Felt and castor hats.
GUN-POWDER in half barrels and quarter casks. 3—

EIDERDOWN for winter COVERLIDS,
JAMAICA SPIRITS, &c. &c.

ABEEL and BYVANCK,

Near COENTIES-MARKET, Albany Dock,
Have for sale, wholesale and retail, reasonably,
A large Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery; also,
The following Holland, goods, &c.

ALLUM
Brimstone
Copperas
Chalk
Sweeds iron
Best refin'd ditto
Bloomery do.
German steel
London TC do.
Blister'd do.
Hoop iron
Bristol pots
Newark do.
New-England do.
New-York do.
Iron tea kettles
Stew pans
Skillets
Dogs
Waggon and cart boxes
Gridles
Sad irons
Powder
Shot
Bar lead
Anvils
Vices
Beck irons
Hammers
Sledges
Mill and X cut saws
Albany pens
Indigo
Scale beams, large and small
Frying pans
Flax hatchels, best sort
Tea kettles
Very large and small slates
Waffle irons
Garden shears
Mill saws in sets
Spinnel
Corn fans
Straw knives
Twine
Fiddles and strings
Quills
Sealing wax
India pencils
White wash brushes
Hearth do.
Shoe do.
Weavers do.
House do.
Bounders
Powder blue
Neuremburgh salve
Harlem oil
Oil flints 27—

OGDEN's PILLS,

For the Cure of the
DYSENTERY, or BLOODY FLUX;

TO be sold by the PRINTER hereof, in Dock Street, near the Coffee House.

Besides the happy Effects arising from the Use of the above Pills, in the Cure of the Bloody Flux—they have been found of late to have been excellent in the Cure of the Vomitings, and Purgings, of the Children, at this Season of the Year; if about a Third of a Dose, as order in the Directions, for the Bloody Flux, be given Evening and Morning, or about two Thirds of a Dose Evening and Morning.

The Colic Pills, are to be had at the same Place, in Boxes of 8s. and 4/6. 6—3

POETRY.

Mr.

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Our souls woul...
If once our b...



cargo being ready...
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or WILLIAM NI...

A few...
ROSE...
THE
POTATO...
A few...
RAISIN...
And a few F...
For sale. ...

FOR...

TWO thousand A...
for Tobacco, w...
on both Sides of Bull...
William; about 30...
Ground, and meadow...
Miles of two merchan...
of two other merchan...
Miles from Colchester, ...
If any Person, or Person...
Whole, or any Part of ...
be shewn them, and kn...
to Capt. Francis Peyton, ...
has full Power to treat fo...
scriber. It may be laid ...
or four hundred Acres (...
chaser) with an equal Quant...
meadow Land, to each Lot.

16 19 ROBERT BURWELL.

Virginia, Dec. 1773.

WE the Subscribers take this Method, to forewarn all Persons without Exception, not to gun, fish, or otherwise commit any Trespass, on the Manor of Queen's Village, alias Loyd's, or Horse Neck; as every Offender, from the Date hereof, may depend on being prosecuted as the Law directs, by

HENRY LOYD,
JOHN LOYD,
JOSEPH LOYD,
JAMES LOYD.

15 18

Queen's Village, Dec. 10, 1773.

JOHN MORTON,

Has just imported by the last ships from London; by the America, Captain Hervey, from Hull; and by the [illegible] *just arrived from Bristol, a neat and general assortment of goods, to suit the season;* [illegible] *which are*

GREEN and spotted rugs, Rose and Indian blankets, red and blue duffils, red, blue, brown, and gray coatings; Bath do. of all colours, broad cloths of all colours, from 4s 6d. to 22s. per yard, forrest cloths, and German serges, long ells, kerseys and plains, red, yellow, and white flannels; striped do. embossed serges, shalloons and [illegible] of all colours, black, blue and red spotted swanskins; plain white do. scarlet, crimson, pink, blue, green and black moreens; women's black Bristol shoes, Ravens duck, Russia sheeting, oznaburghs, brown and white buckrams, shalloons, callamincoes, durants and tamies; double folded stuffs, striped and cross barr'd durants, checked tamies, striped, cross barr'd and plain camlets; Irish do. black and white crape, hatband do. men's and boy's felt, castor, and beaver hats; Irish linens, pistol and long lawns, black russels, black and cloth coloured taffeties and persians, plain and striped lutestrings, ½ yd. and ¾ all persians of all colours, plain and flower'd black and white sattins, women's black and white silk gloves and mitts, black and coloured worsted do. women's, maid's and girl's purple, crimson, white and cloth coloured leather gloves and mitts; men's white silk hose and coloured silk caps, Scotch thread from No. 10 to 50, flemish and cloth coloured do. sewing silks, darning and knitting threads, cotton romalls, blue and white check, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs; blue and white, and red and white spotted stamped linen handkerchiefs; black and white gauze do. white, red, black and white striped borders, Kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, silk and gauze aprons, plain and flowered black and white gauze, catgut, striped, sprigged and plain muslins; white wax beads, black and white pound do. a neat assortment of ribbons and fans, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 white counterpains; black and coloured cotton denims, brown fustians, jeans, white corded dimities, black and white drawboys, grazets, blue lastings, bed bunts, russels of all colours, furniture checks, yd. and 3 8 cotton do. 10 nail linen do. lacquered and double gilt buttons, plated do. basket do. of all colours, yarn hose, men's, boy's and girl's worsted hose; black breeches pieces, spotted vest do. cambricks and lawns, a large assortment of ermin muffs and tippets, minikin and large pins, Kilmarnock caps, cap and apron tape, nonsopretties, coarse and fine combs, coarse and quality binding, shoemakers spinnel, crewels, mohair, silk, hair and best scarf twist; men's buckskin, wash, and black leather gloves; worsted do. callicoes and chintzes, testaments, spelling books, primmers, Holland quills, sealing wax and wafers, bonnet paper, chip hats, 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails; 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12 window glass; sheet iron, blistered steel, long and short pipes, fine long Dutch do. boxes of tin, fine and coarse iron wire, brass do. Scotch snuff in bottles and bladders, cutteau and penknives, common and tortoiseshell handle razors, scissars, glass and brass sleeve buttons, cap wire, common and White chapel needles, darning do. knives and forks, sheet iron double and single, pewter basons, plates and dishes; bullets, 28 to the pound, shot, shoe and knee buckles, snuff boxes, Scotch and Wilton carpets and carpeting, china as usual.

Likewise a large assortment of

Looking Glasses, Pictures, Maps, &c.

PHILIP KISSICK,

DISTILLER and VINTNER,

At the upper End of Queen-Street, *has for Sale,*

MADEIRA and Teneriff Wine, Jamaica spirits, West-India and New-York Rum; brandy and Geneva, (very little inferior to French brandy or Holland's gin) anniseed, clove, cinnamon, citron and orange waters, and Doctor Stephens'; wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices, for cash or short credit. 50—

N. B. Also, pipes, bottle corks per groce, and coffee.

RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER,

TAKES this Method to return his sincere Thanks to all his Friends and Customers for their past Favours, and [illegible]

[illegible]

The good Quality of said DEANE's LIQUORS, has for several Years past been well experienced; but in a more particular Manner this last Year—as the Demands for them have exceeded his Expectations, tenfold.

☞ And still he is determined, if possible, to make better.

*** Being fully convinced by long Experience, that the surest Means to acquire a speedy Sale of the above *Articles*, is to make them of full Quality, at a moderate Charge, (as he is determined to sell on as reasonable Terms as any one else.) and good Attendance, which, with every other Endeavour to give general Satisfaction, will be the constant Study of the

Public's very obliged, and very humble Servant;

98— R. DEANE.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,

Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in this City,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the Public for the Encouragement given to the BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened last Summer, at his House near *King's-Bridge*, (within 15 Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach the French Language in the most expeditious Manner, together with some of the most useful Sciences; such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, ancient and modern History, Logic, &c.——He likewise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the skilful reading of the Classics, and whatever is requisite to fit the young Students for Admission into any College or University. 75—

The House is remarkable for its healthy Situation, commanding one of the finest Prospects in the Government;—and the Tutor's Character and Capacity are well-known, he having lived with Credit in the City of New-York for upwards of fifteen Years: So that, Gentlemen who will entrust him with the Education of their Children, may depend on their Expectations being properly answered.

The best Price given for

ALL SORTS OF

LINEN RAGS,

According to their Quality and Fineness,

By JOHN KEATING,

AT HIS

PAPER MANUFACTORY,

On the North River, or his

STORE IN NEW-YORK,

Near BURLING'S-SLIP,

Where he has for SALE,

A Good assortment of European and East-India goods, suitable for the season, &c.

☞ The demand for paper in America, is of late so greatly increased, that very large sums are continually sent abroad for the purchase of it, to the great impoverishment of the Colonies: All the paper which is manufactured among our selves, is a clear saving, to us, of all the money that would be sent out of the country to procure it; it is therefore hoped, that all those who really wish to promote the interest of America, and of this country in particular, with which they are more closely connected in interest, will contribute their aid to the success of the paper manufactory in this place, by a constant care and attention to save the linen rags, which every family could afford in a greater or less quantity, quite useless for any other purpose, and generally thrown away, but absolutely necessary to a paper manufactory, which cannot be carried on without them.

The smallness of the value of rags in a family, is apt to make people careless in saving them, as being scarce worth the trouble; but small as the value is, it is more than sufficient, taking one family with another, to supply each with all the paper necessary for its use; And the benefit each will receive in common with the community, will be much greater than their immediate profit by the price of the rags. A certain place set a part in every house to receive them, and a little practice in saving them, would soon make it habitual to do it, and establish this valuable manufactory upon a permanent foundation. 83—

... The forge is situated in the centre of a large tract of wood land, surrounded with a settled country, which is in want of refined bar iron, there being little manufactured in Connecticut, and the consumption considerable. This estate, joined with that in Salisbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. Peter Vandervoort, merchant, in New-York; Mr. James Holmes, or Mr. Jared Lane, at the furnace; Mr. Ogden, at the forge, or Captain William Tiley, at Hartford. 13

... Britain, Watch-maker, a non-resident; he did, in pursuance of an act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Province of New-York, entitled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors," direct all the estate of the said Henry Snelling, to be seized; and that unless he does discharge his debts within one year and a day from the time of such seizure made, all his estate, real and personal, so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors, provided the same be not within that time redeemed, and sufficient security given, to the creditors of the said Henry Snelling, to answer the value thereof with the costs. Given under my hand at New-York, the fifteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy three. 15, 18.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD,

A QUANTITY of dry Hides: Inquire of Mr. MATTHEW ERNEST, near the COENTIES MARKET.

WANTS A PLACE,

As a wet NURSE,

A YOUNG WOMAN, who can be well recommended, and has a new Breast of Milk: Inquire of the Widow Runshaw, a few Doors above the House of William Walton, Esq. or of the Printer hereof. 15, 18

Just received from Philadelphia,

A choice Parcel of MEDICINES,

Prepared by

Doct. GEORGE WEED,

Late Apothecary to the Pennsylvania Hospital;

And to be sold by

JOHN HOLT,

In Dock Street, New-York,

THESE medicines, which he hath prepared, from above thirty five years experience, collected from the best of authors, and the most eminent practitioners of physic and surgery, both in town and country, are now published, not merely from a lucrative disposition, but a sincere desire to do good to his fellow creatures, and to relieve them from those painful disorders their natures are subject to, in this state of mortality: What greater blessings can we enjoy, as to the comforts of this life, than our health? As he hath prepared the very best of medicines, which he sells upon the most reasonable terms; that the poor may be able to purchase them, and those who live at a distance from a Doctor may find relief; those who are not able to purchase, and are in distress, shall have them gratis. The author can with great satisfaction acquaint the public, that these medicines have had great success in Philadelphia, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania provinces, which will appear by the certificates of cures given with the directions; those who make use of these medicines may depend upon their being safe, and by the blessing of God, will answer the end for which they are prescribed.

I. *A Syrup and Powder*, which cures the bloody flux, and all sorts of purgings; the syrup gives immediate ease in the most racking pains; and is a most excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy; and gives immediate ease in the hysteric cholic.

II. *Royal Balsam*: this cures all kinds of wounds and bruises, either inward or outward, and helps pains in the back from cold, weakness, or being over-strained; it cures corns on the feet, and eases them when painful; and helps pains in the breast or side, from pleuratic disorders.

III. *Syrup of Balsam*; this helps consumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away those pains in the breast and side which are caused by the cough, and helps shortness of breath.

VI. *Tinctura Amara*, or *Bitter Tincture*; this strengthens the stomach, helps the digestion, expels wind from the stomach and bowels, helps sickness at the stomach, stops vomiting, cures dizziness of the head, kills worms in children, helps the scurvy, cures a stinking breath, is good against costiveness, flatulencies, and the bilious cholic.

V. *Essence of Tar*; cures cachexies and scurvies, the chlorosis or green sickness, in virgins, hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, pleurisies and peripneumonies, weakness and lowness of spirits, all slow and lingering fevers and nervous disorders; it helps strains and bruises, fever and ague, &c.

Hand bills of their particular virtues, and directions how to use them, with certificates of cures will be given with them gratis.

WHEREAS my Wife ANN BLANK, has, in many Respects misbehaved, and after stripping me of a considerable Part of my Substance, has eloped from me, and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt: These are therefore to warn all Persons not to trust, or entertain her on my Account, for I will pay no Debt of her contracting, since the 28th of October last. This 13th December, 1773. 15 18 JOHN BLANK, senior.

To be Let, on Long Leases;

Inquire of the Printer. 17, 29.

BY *order of the Honourable Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; chief Justice of the Province of New-York: Notice is hereby given, that on the application of Henry Cruger, Jun. one of the creditors of Gilbert Forbes, of the City of New-York; he the said chief Justice, did, in pursuance of an act of the Governor, the Council, and General Assembly, of the Province of New-York, entitled,* "*An act to prevent frauds in debtors,*" *direct the whole estate of the said Gilbert Forbes, real and personal, to be seized, and that unless he does discharge his debts within three months next after this public notice given; all his estate, real and personal, which shall be so seized and taken, will be sold for the satisfaction of his creditors. Dated 23d December, 1773.*

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.